App. F. IX-4

*Previous References*

1931.
(Jan-Dec)

**File No.** 81

**Serial Nos.**

*Later References*
Law 43-33-1-9

# General and Revenue Secretariat.

*Serial Nos.*

**Part B for**

**SUBJECT.**

Miscellaneous papers connected with Mag file 81-31. Pb 4-11 of '22-23 re Scheme for management of Sivaswamiedavan Temple

Muzrai File No. 28 of 1896-97

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sivasamudram Jahgir (Coimbatore Collector's Note re mismanagement and disrepaired condition of bridge) | Sec. | I (A) |
| [illegible] | " | [illegible] |
| Directs the resumption of the management of the Sri Ranganathaswamy temple at Sivasamudram and the Inam villages endowed thereto. | " | I (B) |
| Rejecting the memorial of Unnamalay Ammal for the reconsideration of the G.O. dated 17-10-96 directing the assumption of the management of the temple by Government. | " | I (C) |
| Sivasamudram Jahgir (Sir K. Seshadri Iyer's pencil note.) | " | II |
| -do- (management) Jewels &c. 1987 with sealed cover. | " | III |
| -do- (correspondence in 1898 re jewels &c.) | " | IV |
| -do- (payment of certain amounts to the Madras Court of Wards) | " | V |
| -do- (Notes re management) | " | VI |
| -do- Notes copies of Sannads & miscellaneous papers. | " | VII |
| -do- (Repair of the temples) | " | VIII |
| -do- (Alleged mismanagement of temple and Chattram) | " | IX |
| -do- (Toddy revenue) | " | X |
| -do- (Complaint of mismanagement) in 1914. | " | XI |
| -do- (Notes re complaint of mismanagement in 1919) | " | XII |
| -do- (old correspondence & copies of Sannads) | " | XIII |
| -do- (old correspondence of Ch. Comar's. days) | " | XIV |
| -do- (Kannarese & miscellaneous papers) | " | XV |
| -do- (D.C.B. statement of Inam villages) | " | XVI |
| -do- (Kannarese file) | " | XVII |
| -do- (Jamabandy accounts) | " | XVIII |
| -do- (Resolutions of the Court of Wards) | " | XIX |
| -do- (Copies of orders, notes &c.) | " | XX |
| -do- (handing over the temple jewels to the Jahgirdar) | " | XXI |
| -do- Re the re-imbursement to the Court of Wards the accumulated income derived from the Jaghir Inam villages &c. | " | XXII |

[illegible] sent to the Court of Wards of the accumulated income of the

List of Exhibits

Flag G1 — Memo of Sir K Seshadri dated 9-5-

Flag G1 — do — Mr A. Sundaram dated 27-6-

(1) Flag R — do — of Sir K Seshadri dated 5-8-

Flag Z — do — Mr Ananta Saran d. 17-1

(2) Flags D, C1 — Quran extracts

(3) Flag H1 — Sir K Seshadri Ayer's memo d 6-6-1889 (re taking the restoration of Ramaswamy chetty & Pa the 3rd to the 4th

Flag L — G.O no 9477-9 / R.F 174-93 d 7- (Postponement of the election of the debt)

Page (4)- Flag U — do - no (1) 10-12 d 17- (assumption of the Temporal Management of the

Flag J1 — Review petition of Jagirdar Guardian.

Flag S — G.O no 802-3 d 22-1-189 (rejecting the review pe of J's Mother)

Page (5) Flag R1 — Dewans letter no 41/D d 1 to the Collector of Coimba

Flag J1 — Memo d 9-5-1898

Flag J2 — Memo d 5-6-1898 by the Resident.

Flag R —— Sir K. Seshadri Ayyr
memo d. 5-8-1898

Flag C$_1$ —— memo of the late
Muz. Secretary.

Flag T$_1$ —— Decision of the
Madras Govt of Jany. 1900
that the Court of Wards
Manager not concern itself
with the temples' Manager
(Letter of 23-12-1901
Calling upon the Durbar
to keep the accumulations
in cases.)

Page 7 — Flag A$_1$ —— letter of 8-11-1902
from the Durbar.

Flag K$_1$ —— Reply to the above (D/ 12-4-1904)
by the Madras Govt
Conveying the assurance
that the restoration of
the charitable endts
will be taken up etc

Page 8 —— Flag E$_1$ —— Durbar's order of 2-8-1904
to hand over the Manager of
the villages

Flag C$_2$ —— Comm of 22-7-1905
from the Residency
intimating that the Jagirdar
will attain his majority.

Page 9 — Flag A —— order of 1905 sought
to be revised.

Paper under Objection
Page 604 Rec-Mss

Page 10 - Flag A - G.O dt — 8-8-1895

Flag S — G.O. dt. 22-1-1897

Flag R — Memo dt. 5-8-1898.

Page 11 — Flag F1 — Sanad dt 1879 to Sethaahalu Mudaliar

Page 12 — Flags G1,4 — Sanad dt — 1826.

Page 13 - Flag S2 — Letter dt 7-6-1827 from the British Resident to the Govt of Madras

Flag V2 — Letter dt 27-5-183 from Secy Com to Fort St George Govt

Flag U2 — Memo of Nawaroo Mudaliar.

Page 14 — Flag S' — order dt 22-1-189

n the matter of the settlement of a scheme of administration for Sri Ranganathaswami Devastanam at Sivasamudram and its endowments.

REVISED DRAFT SCHEME.

1. This scheme shall come into operation on the day of 1933 which date is herein after referred to as the date hereof.

2. In this scheme if not inconsistent with the context, the word "Act" means the "Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act 1926" as amended by Madras Act, IV of 1930 and all other words and expressions used herein shall have the respective meanings assigned to them by that Act.

3. The temple of Sri Ranganathaswami in the island of Sivasamudram, Kollegal Taluk, Coimbatore District, and all othe minor temples and shrines attached thereto and constituting Sri Ranganathaswami Devastanam, Sivasamudram and all the properties, moveable and immoveable, which have been or may hereafter be dedicated to the deity do and shall vest in the deity known as Sri Ranganathaswami.

NOTE:- The proprietory right over the endowed inam villages always vests with the Government of Mysore and their power to resume the inam villages for mismanagement or other reasonable cause necessitating such action will continue unabated as heretofore.

4. The above mentioned Devas-tha-

and its properties shall be administered and managed by the Government of Mysore through Dr. A.R. Ananthanarayana Aiyangar, Executive Officer, Sivasamudram and his successors from time to time.

5. There shall be a Superintendent appointed by the Government of Mysore on such pay not exceeding Rs. 75/- per mensem as may be paid out of temple funds to manage the charities under the direction of the trustees, his removal from office for good and sufficient cause being always made in consultation with the Mysore Government.

6. The Superintendent shall before taking charge of his office or within such time as may be fixed give a security of Rs. 1,000/-.

7. The duties of the Superintendent shall be as follows:-

(a) He shall be the chief executive officer in charge of the office of the temple and shall have immediate control over the archaks, paracharaks and other servants of the temples subject however to the control of the trustees.

(b) He shall maintain regular accounts in accordance with the directions that may be issued by the trustees or the Board.

(c) He shall be in charge of all the stores of the Devasthanam including funds and issue them as and when required for the purpose of pooja and festivals and see to the proper application of the same. He shall attend to the due performance in proper manner and in proper time of the daily pooja and the periodical festivals of the Devasthanam

(d) He shall have the custody of all - - records and other valuable documents relating to the Devasthanam.

(f) He shall besides the foregoing perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board in consultation with the - - Trustees.

8(a) The management of the Inam - - villages of Purigal and Kagglipur, Malvalli Taluk, Mysore District, endowed to the - - Devasthanam shall vest in the Muzrai Department of the Mysore Government for such time as may be considered necessary by the Government of Mysore. During such period separate accounts of receipts and expenditure shall be maintained by that Department.

(b) The income from the Inam villages shall be set apart and will be under the control of the Mysore Muzrai Department and used for the purposes of the temple in - - accordance with the Dittam of expenditure and the budget.

(c) In all important matters pertaining to the charities the Government of Mysore shall be consulted.

9. The Superintendent shall within one month from the date of his assuming charge prepare a Dittam or scale of expenditure in respect of each of the temples and submit the same to the Trustees for approval. A copy of the approved Dittam shall be sent to the Board.

10. The Superintendent shall prepare months before the commencement of every Fasli a budget of estimated income and

expenditure of that fasli and submit the same, for approval of the trustees provided that that the budget for the current fasli shall be prepared and sent by the Superintendent within 15 days from the fixing of the - - dittam. A copy of the budget as approved shall be sent to the Board.

11. The Superintendent shall prepare a half yearly statement of actual receipts an expenditure both normal and extraordinary including all loans received or advanced and publish the same in some conspicuous part of the Devasthanam for the information of the worshippers. A copy of the same -- shall be forwarded to the Board.

12. The Mysore Government shall arrange forthwith to take.-

(a) an inventory of all the jewels and other valuables belonging to the temple,

(b) the jewels and other valuables -- shall be kept in a strong room in the temple secured by two locks, the keys of which -- shall remain one with the Superintendent and the other with such authority as the Mysore Government may appoint.

13. The accounts of the temple only not of inam villages shall be audited once a year or at such intervals as may be decided by the Board by an auditor appointed by the Board whose remuneration shall be paid from out of the funds of the temple.

14. Save in so far as expressly provided therein, the provisions of the Act, the rules and bye-laws framed thereunder shal

apply to the temple.

15. When any doubt or dispute arises in construing any of the provisions of this scheme, the same may be referred to the Board for decision in consultation with the Mysore Government.

16 The Board may obtain from the Superintendent all information that may be required by them from time to time.

23/1/33

20-1-33

# Abstract.

[illegible] Krishna Rajendra Wadeyar to Thiruvallikeni Ramaswami Modaliar on the 24th December 1829.

* * * * * * * *

"H.". perused the yaddast dated 8th November 1829 from Mr. Casamajor, the Resident in Mysore, intimating that you had requested the British Government (thro' the Resident) that, in consideration of the bridge intended to be constructed by you over the eastern branch of the Cavery, which would benefit the British Mysore Government and also be useful to the merchants and others passing thereon, you might be favored with Jahagirs to the extent of 2000 pagodas by both the Governments and also permitted to reduce by half the present rate at which the ferry-boat fee is levied by you and utilize the same every year for the repair of the bridge; that the British Government have accordingly been pleased to sanction the grant of a Jahagir in their Territory valued at 1,000 pagodas and also the reduction and utilization of the ferry-boat fee as proposed, and that they have also expressed a hope that the Mysore Government would also make a similar grant and allow you to levy half of the present ferry-boat fee from the Mysore merchants and others passing on the bridge. Mr. Casamajor has also had an interview with H.H. and fully explained to him all about this grant

Rate of Ferry Boat fee

| Full rate | Reduced rate. |
|---|---|
| 4 - 0. | 2 - 0 per cart load |
| 2 - 0 | 1 - 0 " bullock. |
| 1 - 0 | 0 - 4 " man&s load |
| 1 - 0 | 0 - 4 " horse |
| 0 - 4 | 0 - 2 " cattle |
| 0 - 4 | 0 - 2 " man |

H.I. having taken into his consideration the benefit accruing to both Governments from the proposed bridge, was of opinion that the grant of a Jahagir(Shoot) of 1000 pagodas was not much and was therefore pleased to sanction the grant of a Jahagir valued at 1200 kanteerai pagodas. As you have now represented to him that the Sarvamanyam Belakavadi and other villages formerly granted to your grandson Seshachala Modaliar under the sannads dated 7th August 1827 9th May 1826, 6th February 1827, and 25th July 1828, for the charitable institutions (Bridge and Agraharam) founded by you at Sivansamudram might be treated as the 1200 pagodas worth of Jahagir sanctioned for the bridge proposed to be constructed, and that a separate sannad for all these villages be issued in your name instead of the original sannads. And as another separate sannad has been issued, in your grandson Seshachalamodaliar's name granting Puriyal and Kaggilpur Sarvamanyam villages in lieu of Belakavadi and other villages referred to for the support of the charities founded at Sivansamudram; H.H. has been pleased to grant to you as Sarvamanyam (the aforesaid 6 asli and 11 dakla villages and 4 tanks having a total beriz of about 1545 pagodas according to the details furnished by your grandson Seshachala Modaliar. An order has accordingly been sent to the Taluk to define and demarcate the boundary of the lands pertaining to these villages. You and your descendants are hereby author-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Belakavadi<br>2 Dasandoddi<br>3. Hosahalli<br>4. Manchagahalli | Under Sanad D/8-5-1826 |
| 5 Kallikyatanahalli Doddabhumi- ( Beriz 5 & odd Kant. Pagodas) | Under Sannad dated 6-2-1827. |
| 6 Dyavapatna and Kanchipra of Boppagowdanapura Samith | Under Sannad dated 7-8-1827. |
| 7 Ankarayanakoppalu Dakhla village attached to Kiragasuru village | Under Sannad dated 25-7-1828. |

please next page for Margin

| Name of the village | Beriz (Exclusive of Inam Beriz) Pagodas. |
|---|---|
| 1. Belakavadi Asli with seven dakhla villages and two tanks | 687 & odd |
| 2. Dasanadoddi Aslai with one dakhla village and one tank | 394 & odd |
| 3. Hosahllai Asali and one tank. | 102 " |
| 4. Kanchagahalli Asali with two dakhla villages | 268 " |
| 5. Hanchipura and Devapatna Asali | 88 " |
| 6. Mallikyatanahalli dakhla | 5 ". |
| | 1545 & odd. |

authorised to realise the benefits arising from the wet and dry lands and also all other profits that may be derived within the limits as defined, and may also increase the income from any pab by newly constructing Tanks, katties, channels and dams. After the proposed bridge is constructed, half of the present ferry-boat fee may be levied. All kinds of natural and hidden wealth that may be got in these villages will be yours. You are also at liberty to alienate these villages by means of sale, gift, &c."

# Abstract

Sanad dated 24th December 1829, granted by H.H. the Maharaja Krishna Raj Wadeyar to Seshachala Modaliar.

* * * * * * * * *

"Your grandfather Ramaswamy Modaliar having represented to H.H. that Belakavadi and other villages originally granted for the service of the temple and other charities founded by him at Sivanasamudram, might be granted to him as the Jahagir of 1200 pagodas sanctioned to him in consideration of the benefit that would accrue by his constructin a bridge over the western Branch of the Cauvery, and that in lieu thereof some other villages might be granted for the perpetual support of the aforesaid charities, His Highness has been pleased to grant to you as Parvanamyam, for the support of the charities founded by your grandfather Ramaswami Modaliar, the Asli villages of Purigal and Nagglipur with their 6 dakla villages, having a total beriz of 1524 and odd Pagodas (exclusive of the existing Inam Beriz) according to the patti furnished by the Amildar. An order has accordingly been issued to the taluk Amildar to define and fix the Boundary of the lands comprised within these villages. You are hereby authorized to realize from the year Virodhi all the income that can be derived from dry and wet lands as well as from all other sources in these villages. You and your descendants may also increase the revenue from

Purigal Asli with 3 Dakla villages. — Beriz. 1326 & odd.

Nagglipur Asli with 3 dakla villages. — 197 & odd.

1524 & odd Pagodas.

from any pab by newly constructing tanks, kattes channels and dams, in these villa and appropriate the same for the support of the said charities. You have every right to sll kinds of wealth, that may be got within the limits of these villages. You are further at liberty to alienate these vilàges by sale, gift, &c.

Abstract

Sannad granted by H.H. the Maharaja Krishna Raj Wadeyar to Tiruvallikeni Ramaswami Modaliar on the 24th December 1829.

* * * * * * * *

"H.H. perused the yadast dated 19th November 1829 from Mr. Casamajor, the Resident in Mysore, intimating that you had requested the British Government (thro' the Resident) that, in consideration of the Bridge intended to be constructed by you over the Western Branch of the Cauvery, which would benefit the British Mysore Government and also be useful to the merchants and others passing thereon, you might be favored with Jahagirs to the extent of 2000 pagodas by both the Governments and also permitted to reduce by half the present rate at which the ferry-boat fee is levied by you and utilize the same every year for the repair of the Bridge; that the British Government have accordingly been pleased to sanction the grant of a Jahagir in their Territory valued at 1,000 pagodas and also the reduction and utilization of the ferry-boat fee as proposed, and that they have also expressed a hope that the Mysore Government would also make a similar grant and allow you to levy half the present ferry-boat fee from the Mysore merchants and others passing on the bridge. Mr. Casamajor has also had an interview with H.H. and fully explained to him all about this m

Ferry Boat fee

Reduced rate.

2 - 0 per cart load
1 - 0 " bullock mang load
" horse
" cattle man

having taken into consideration the benefit accruing to Government from the proposed bridge, are of opinion that the grant of a Jaedad (root) of 1200 pagodas was not much and were therefore pleased to sanction the grant of a Jahagir value at 1200 Kanteerai pagodas. You have now represented to us that the Sarvamanyam Belakavadi and other villages formerly granted to your grandfather Kempe-Gowda Odaliar under the sanads dated 7 Aug 1827 6th May 1626, 9th February 1627, and 29th July 1628, for the charitable institutions (Bridge and Agraharam) founded by you at Sivansamudram might be treated as the 1200 pagodas worth of Jahagir sanctioned for the bridge proposed to be constructed, and that a separate sannad for all these villages be issued in your name instead of the original sannads. And as another separate sannad has been issued, in your grandson Deshachalamoodaliar's name granting Attagal and Kaggalpur Sarvamanyam villages in lieu of Belakavadi and other villages referred to for the support of the charities founded at Sivansamudram; We have been pleased to grant to you as Sarvamanyam (the aforesaid 9 Asli and 11 Amala villages and 4 tanks having a total beriz of about 1945 pagodas according to the details furnished by your grandson Deshachalla Gowdar. An order has accordingly been sent to the Taluk to define and demarcate the boundary of the lands pertaining to these villages.

You and your descendants are hereby not

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Belakavadi<br>2 Dasandoddi<br>3. Hosahalli<br>4. Panchagahalli | Under Sanad D/8-5-1826 |
| 5 Mallikyatanahalli Doddabhumi- ( Beriz 5 & odd Kante Pagodas) | Under Sannad dated 6-2-1827. |
| 6 Dyavapatna and Hanchipra of Boppagowdanapra Samath | Under Sannad dated 7-8-1827. |
| 7 Ankarayanakoppalu Dakhla village attached to Kiraga suru village | Under Sannad dated 28-7-1828. |

x Vide next page for marginal

| Name of the village | Beriz (Exclusive of Inam Beriz) Pagodas. |
|---|---|
| 1. Belakavadi Asli with seven dakhla villages and two tanks | 687 ½ odd |
| 2. Dasanadoddi Aslai with one dakhla village and one tank | 374 " |
| 3. Ponahllai Asali and one tank. | 102 " |
| 4. Kanchigahalli Asali with two dakhla villages | 268 " |
| 5. Honchipura and Devapatna Asali | 88 " |
| 6. Mallikyatanahalli dakhla | 5 ". |
| | 1545 & odd. |

authorised to realise the benefits arising from the wet and dry lands and also other all profits that may be derived within the limits as defined, viz. he also increase the income from any tank by newly constructing tanks, kattes, channels and bunds. After the proposed bridge is constructed, half of the present fares collected may be levied. All kinds of mineral and other wealth that may be got in these villages will be yours. You are also at liberty to alienate these villages by means of sale, gift, &c."

# Abstract

* * * * * * * * *

Purigal Asli vith 3 Dakla villages. } Beriz. 1926 & odd.

Kaggipur Asli vith 3 Dakla villages. } 197 odd.

1924 & odd Pago-

Beriz of [illegible] (exclusive of the existing Inam Beriz) [illegible]

# Abstract

* * * * * * *

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## ate of Ferry Boat fee

| Full rate | Reduced rate. |
|---|---|
| 4 - 0. | 2 - 0 per cart load |
| 2 - 0 | 1 - 0 " bullock |
| 1 - 0 | 0 - 4 " sheep load |
| 1 - 0 | 0 - 4 " horse |
| 0 - 4 | 0 - 2 " cattle |
| 0 - 4 | 0 - 2 " calf |

(Phoot)

1 Belgaval
2 Sankagal
3. Kosaballi
4. Kondajjalli

Kallikotanahalli Kodandarama- (Berija Jaganthnt Pagodas)

Under Sannad dated 7-8-1827.

6 Byravapatna and Alemapura of Doddagowdanapura Samat

Under Sannad dated 7-8-1827.

7 Ankarayanakoppalu Dakhla village attached to Kiroga sura village

Under Sannad dated 25-7-1828.

⊗vide next page for margin

[illegible] 7th August 1827

[illegible] July [illegible], for the [illegible] (Brahmin [illegible] [illegible] five annas [illegible] Pagodas [illegible] [illegible] be paid by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] original [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income..... | 12768 | 0 | 10 |
| | 3637 | 0 | 2 |
| | 9130 | 11 | 8 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Village servants..... | 404 | 8 | 0 |
| Marahamat... ..... | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| Land Cess..... | 654[3] | 14 | 0 |
| Irrigation Cess..... | 580 | 8 | 0 |
| Water rate..... | 145 | 12 | 0 |
| Channel maintenance..... | 681 | 0 | 0 |
| Temple servants..... | 2811 | 6 | 4 |
| Nityakatle..... | 2298 | 10 | 11 |
| Hetchukatle..... | 2341 | 13 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 177 | 11 | 11 |
| Chaltee..... | 1279 | 10 | 11 |
| Supervision charges..... | 962 | 10 | 9 |

# Abstract

Sanad dated 24th December 1829, granted by H.H. the the Maharaja Krishna Raj Wadeyar to Seshachala Modaliar.

* * * * * * * * *

"Your grandfather Ramaswamy Modaliar having represented to H.H. that Belakavadi and other villages originally granted for the service of the temple and other charities founded by him at Sivanasamudram, might be granted to him as the Jahagir of 1200 pagodas sanctioned to him in consideration of the benefit that would accrue by his constructing a bridge (ಕಟ್ಟೆ) over the western Branch of the Cauvery, and that in lieu thereof some other villages might be granted for the perpetual support of the aforesaid charities, His Highness has been pleased to grant to you as Parvanamyam, for the support of the charities founded by your grandfather Ramaswami Modaliar, the Asli villages of Purigal and Nagglipur with their 6 dasla villages, having a total beriz of 1524 and odd Pagodas (exclusive of the existing Inam Beriz) according to the patti furnished by the Amildar. An order has accordingly been issued to the taluk Amildar to define and fix the Boundary of the lands comprised within these villages. You are hereby authorized to realize from the year Virodhi all the income that can be derived from dry and wet lands as well as from all other sources in these villages. You and your descendants may also increase the revenue from

Purigal Asli with 3 dasla villages. — Beriz. 1326 & odd.

Nagglipur Asli with 6 dasla villages. — 197 & odd.

1524 & odd Pagodas.

from any bab by newly constructing tanks, kattes channels and dams, in these villages and appropriate the same for the support of the said charities. You have every right to all kinds of wealth, that may be got within the limits of these villages. You are further at liberty to alienate these villages by sale, gift, &c.

# MEMORANDUM.

## SIVANSAMUDRAM JAGHIR.

I have carefully studied the questions connected with the Sivansamudram Jaghir raised in the Resident's Note dated Ootacamund, 5th June 1898, copy of which was forwarded to me with his D. O. of the same date. In studying these questions, I have derived much help from the papers marked A to K appended as enclosures to this Memo.

2. The original sannads have now been sent for and examined. There is no doubt regarding their genuineness, and enclosures A and B are true copies in Kanarese of the original sannads. The abstract English translations of these sannads previously forwarded to the Resident may now be marked $A^1$ and $B^1$ to distinguish them from the Kanarese copies (enclosures A and B). The former copies from which abstracts $A^1$ and $B^1$ were prepared, correspond with the original sannads barring a few unimportant clerical errors.

3. In regard to the Mysore Bridge sannad (copy A and abstract $A^1$), I agree with the Resident that the grant contains no condition for the maintenance of the bridge. The intention may have been different, but the Mysore sannad, granted when the bridge was under construction, failed to express that intention, and we cannot therefore now enforce the condition of maintenance as a part of the tenure of the Mysore villages (Belakawadi and others). The Jaghirdar's obligation to maintain can therefore be enforced by the Mysore Government only with reference to the Tolls which that Government has authorized him to collect. As regards the villages of Sivansamudram and Sattyagul granted by the Madras Government under sannad dated 15th March 1836 (*vide* enclosure D), I believe the perpetual maintenance of the two bridges seems enforceable as a condition of the tenure on which the Jaghirdar holds these villages from the Madras Government.

4. Turning next to the terms upon which the villages of Purigul and Kaglipur were granted by the Mysore State (*vide* sannad B), I have no doubt that the obligation to maintain the Sivansamudram Temple and other charities attaches to the Jaghirdar as the express condition upon which he holds those villages. The sannad, no doubt, is loosely worded, but the grant was intended for the benefit of the charities, and this intention is expressed in very distinct terms in the sannad. The sannad first recites the grantee's prayer for a Jaghir as follows:— "Your grandfather having petitioned the Huzur that, in lieu of Belakawadi &c., other villages may now be granted for the purpose of perpetually maintaining the said charities." Then follows the grant in the following terms:— "We have granted you as Sarvamanyam these two villages for the perpetual maintenance of the charities made by your grandfather Ramaswami Moodeliar." Then comes the following direction in very clear terms:—"You and your sons and grandsons in hereditary succession are to realize from this Virodhi year all proprietary rights" (which are enumerated in detail) "appertaining to these villages, and to realize whatever increased income you can, in whatsoever item, and by making tanks, channels and *anes* and to use (the said realizations) so as to maintain perpetually the said Restoration Charities and cause prayers to be offered for the prosperity of the Sirkar before Sri Ranganathaswami." I append for convenience of reference a revised abstract $B^1$ of the sannad.

5. Under such circumstances, the obligation to maintain the charities must be regarded as the paramount condition of the grant, and all powers conferred on the grantee must be construed as subordinate to it and as governed by it. Powers of alienation have been expressly conferred upon the grantee, but it would be unreasonable to contend that the Jaghirdar can exercise these powers for his personal benefit. Occasions for the exercise of these powers *for the benefit of the charities* can be conceived as capable of arising, and it is only on such occasions that the

grantee can be permitted to exercise them The grant of alienation powers and full rights of ownership, including the eight rights known as *Ashta Bhoga Samyas* only indicates that the State reserved for itself no residue of right, but conveyed the whole *corpus* of the right to the grantee for the benefit of the charities

6 The charitable nature of the grant not only flows from the ordinary construction of the terms of the sannad, but is abundantly clear from the subsequent conduct of the grantee and of the Government When the British Government assumed the administration of the State in 1881 on grounds of mismanagement, one charge of mismanagement advanced against His Highness Krishnaraja Wadayar III was the granting away of villages in Sauvanmyam to favorites for unworthy objects. Pending investigation of this charge, Inams granted by Krishnaraja Wadayar III were placed under attachment The Inam villages in question were excluded from such attachment in consideration of their charitable character The correspondence relating to this matter must be among the State records transferred to the Residency upon the Rendition in 1881, but some information regarding it is to be found in enclosures H and G. H is apparently a memo submitted by Ramaswami Moodeliar pleading exemption from attachment for the villages in question, on the ground that the grant was not for his "personal enjoyment," but for the purpose of "the particularly remarkable charity," and on this memo there is a pencil note (probably in Sir Mark Cubbon's own hand) G is the draft of the Mysore Commissioner's letter to Secretary to the Governor General dated 27th May 1834

7. Again, what can be more conclusive than the terms of the title-deed (enclosure I) granted for the villages at the Inam Settlement? This title-deed, dated 1st July 1880, was granted in favor of "Ranganathaswami and Agrahar &c., at Sivasamudram," Mr. T Anandaraya Moodelhar (the Jaghirdar) being registered as merely "manager for the time being" The Jaghirdar cannot now be allowed to get behind the settlement made eighteen years ago, or to claim any personal benefit to himself from the villages which the Inam Settlement confirmed to the charities, recognising the Jaghirdar as a mere manager, and therefore as a Trustee

8 The Government has always the power to resume absolutely, or to assume temporary management of, a "Devadaya" Inam if the object of the grant is not duly maintained Purigul and Kaghpur are clearly "Devadaya" Inams, both under the terms of the original sannad and the Inam Settlement of 1880 There undoubtedly was gross neglect of the charities on the part of the Jaghirdar, and owing to such neglect the Mysore Government felt compelled to exercise its right of assuming temporary management of the village by its Order of 17th October 1896

9 The original assumption of management in February 1890 was for a totally different purpose, namely, the recoupment of the cost of restoring the channel irrigating the lands of Purigul The circumstances which led to this work being undertaken and carried out by the Darbar are fully explained in the orders of Government issued from time to time, and in the Memo dated 9th May 1898 forwarded to the Resident with my D. O of same date. The assumption of management in February 1890 in the Revenue Department for the recovery of the cost of channel restoration and the assumption of management in October 1896 in the Muzrai Department were two totally distinct acts, and the Government management which commenced under the first came to be continued under the second.

10. When I decided in 1889-90 to advance the cost of channel restoration, and to recover it from the revenues of the village in a series of years, and when afterwards for the purpose of carrying out this decision the management of the village was taken over by the Government, I had not the faintest notion that it would be found necessary at some later time to attach the village on the ground of mismanagement of the charities The charities were then under the management of the Jaghirdar's mother through her brother and agent, and the Government had no intention of disturbing this arrangement, but offered to apply the annual revenues of the village *first* to pay the expenditure on the charities as incurred by Jaghirdar, and secondly to pay the balance, if any, towards the Government loan This plan of application of the revenues of the village has not been carried out (except as regards Rs 3,538-13-10 paid for temple expenditure in 1892-93 and 1893-94), because the agent for some

reason of his own preferred not to apply to the Government for the funds required for temple expenditure. His allegation is that he found the money required from the Jaghirdar's personal estate and spent the full amount according to the sanctioned scale upon the temple and connected charities. How far this allegation is true, and what actual amount he really spent upon the temple, are matters which can only be satisfactorily investigated by the authorities in Coimbatore where the temple is situated. But the point on which I wish to lay particular stress for the purpose of the present enquiry is, that the non-payment of the village revenue for temple expenditure to the extent sanctioned by Government was *not* due to any unwillingness on the part of the Durbar or its officers to make such payments or to any desire on their part for the speedy repayment of the Government loan. It was solely due to the Agent's failure to apply to the Government for the funds wanted for temple expenditure. If he had applied for funds (in the same way as managers of similar institutions), the required payments would have forthwith been made to him from the Taluk Treasury, within the limits both of the Tusdik (sanctioned scale) and of the amount of the village revenue already realized and in the Treasury. But he was apparently anxious that the Government management should cease and the village should come back to his own management as speedily as possible, and as this could happen only after liquidation of the Government loan, he chose not to ask for any part of the village revenue for temple expenditure. It may be asked why the local Revenue authorities did not notice this omission on the Agent's part, and why they did not enquire whether the temple and connected charities were being maintained and how any expenditure was being met. No doubt for this non-action they are to blame, as indicating the absence of zeal on their part in a matter in which the public are interested, but at the same time some allowance must be made for the fact that the proceedings so far were only in the Revenue Department, and the duties of this Department were confined to the revenue management of the village, to recovering its revenue and paying therefrom towards temple expenditure, reduction of Government loan, &c., in accordance with the recorded sanctions. It must also be remembered that the Jaghirdar and his Agent had always been sole managers of the temple and had not been subject to any supervision by the Mysore Government officers. The temple moreover was outside Mysore limits.

11. The non-payment of the village revenue for the purpose of temple expenditure cannot be pleaded by the Agent as an excuse for any neglect of charities. He himself does not advance any such plea. He rather says he spent the full amount according to the sanctioned scale, but obtained the money not from the village revenue which was available for the purpose but from the Jaghirdar's private estate. The sanctioned scale of annual expenditure on the temple and connected charities is Rs. 3,430-13-10. According to the Jaghirdar's Muzrai Accounts, the actual expenditure incurred during the 7 years from 1889-90 to 1895-96 (both inclusive) is Rs. 24,303-2-2, which gives an average annual expenditure of Rs. 3,471-14-0, showing a slight increase over the sanctioned scale. During the 8th year up to 31st January 1897 the expenditure by the Agent is given as Rs. 2,410-13-2. The total expenditure by the Agent up to 31st January 1897 is thus Rs. 26,713-15-4. Towards this expenditure a sum of Rs. 3,538-13-10 was paid out of the village revenues under Government management in 1892-93 and 1893-94, and the balance Rs. 23,175-1-6 is the amount claimed as due to the Jaghirdar's personal estate. This claim omits to give credit for Rs. 11,017-6-6 which the Jaghirdar's mother is shown to have collected and to have had in hand on the transfer of management to Government in February 1890. What became of this amount will be enquired into in settling the Jaghirdar's account with the temple.

12. The charities have been neglected during a long series of years, and no part of the neglect for which the villages were placed under attachment can be attributed to the Agent getting the funds for temple expenditure from the Jaghirdar's personal estate instead of from the village revenue. A lack of sufficient attention to the affairs of the charity on the part of the Jaghirdar was observable ever since 1857 So far back as 1875, Colonel Hay found the village in a miserable state, the Agrahar houses deserted and in ruins, the streets overgrown with vegetation, the temples all much neglected, and not more than Rs. 100 per month

being spent upon them. This condition of things has doubtless been growin worse, year after year, but until quite recently no practical steps to effect an im provement were taken either by the British Government in whose jurisdic tion the charities are situated, or by the Mysore Government which ha made valuable grants for the maintenance of the charities. The first step tc wards effecting an improvement was taken in 1889-90, when the Durbar restore the channel and thereby placed the charities on a very satisfactory footing a regards income. No control of the expenditure was attempted till October 189( when the Durbar resolved to assume, in the Muzrai Department, the managemen of the charities and of the villages forming their endowment. The village were already under Government management, in the Revenue Department, bu not for the purpose of controlling the expenditure on the charities, and it wa deemed advisable to place both the income and expenditure under the control o the Muzrai Department. Till October 1896, that department had no recognise( function as regards the institutions, which, being situated outside Mysore, an( not receiving money payments included in the Muzrai Budget, did not in an; way come within the control of that department. Under such circumstances the Muzrai Department cannot be charged with any inattention to these institu tions. Indeed, even after the orders of 17th October 1896 it had not been able tc attend to them, as on the 9th January 1897 (that is, between the orders of the Mysore Government dated 17th October 1896 directing assumption of manage ment by Muzrai Department, and those of 22nd January 1897 rejecting the appli cation of the Jaghirdar's mother for a revision of the orders of 17th October 1896, the British authorities assumed the management on behalf of the minor, and the Durbar officers could not assume and have not assumed the management. I don't think the Mysore Government has any valid *locus standi* in the matter of managing the institutions, though it has a right to see that the income of the endowment villages is spent in due fulfilment of the object of the grant, and when it is not so spent, to place the villages under attachment or special management.

13. In the matter of the temple jewels, the Mysore authorities could not take action except under the ordinary criminal law or on behalf of the temple concerned. The possession of the jewels necessarily goes with the management. and when on a previous occasion the mother of the minor Jaghirdar (and her brother and agent) showed an unwillingness to produce them for inspection, I saw therein no reason to apprehend that they had been lost or misappropriated. I saw in it only some resentment at Government interference with the affairs of the temple which, according to their view, was quite a private concern with which no one had a right to interfere. Her contention regarding the jewels always was that there were no temple jewels as separate from the family jewels, and that some of the family jewels were from time to time used in the temple, and she could not differentiate between family and temple jewels. This contention is much the same as the one that the Inam villages are personal property of the family and that the Jaghirdar had been maintaining the temple from the income of these villages and from other personal property. Until a legal demand could be made for the production or delivery of temple jewels, she could not as the *de facto* manager entitled to their possession be proceeded against, and until she could be legally divested of the management no such demand could be made. In the matter of these jewels, and in that of the temple affairs generally, it was impossible to take any useful action until she was divested of the management; and the orders of the Government dated 17th October 1896 endeavoured to effect such divesture by the transfer of the management to the State Muzrai Department. But her divesture was effected in quite another way, namely, by the Madras authorities assuming, on 9th January 1897, the management on behalf of the minor as already stated. The requisition* in the matter of temple jewels from the Madras authorities after their assumption of the temple management, strengthened the position of the Mysore officers, and they (the Muzrai Superintendent and the District Magistrate) accordingly experienced no difficulty in inducing the minor's mother to produce the jewels for inspection as reported in the Officiating Dewan's letter to Resident No. 50 D, dated 12th March 1898. A further examination of the jewels has since been made, and the Assistant Commissioner's report of this examination, No 222, dated 5th May 1898, will be forwarded to the Resident separately.

*As per the First Assistant Resident's D O. dated 23rd February 1898.

Register of Inams in the village of Purigala in the

CLASS, EXTENT AND VALUE OF INAM

| Number of case or entire holding under one grant in this village | General class to which the Inam belongs | Survey No. and name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, wet or garden | Extent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Local measure. Even where the local measure is in acres, guntas, and annas, it is to be entered in this column | Measure in acres and their fractions in decimals |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Dewadaya | | | |

Malvalli

Sammat of in the Taluk of

| DESCRIPTION, TENURE AND | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old assessment | Survey assessment | Description of Inam<br>If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc., whether they are efficiently kept up<br>Hereditary or for life | Whether free of tax, etc., or liable to quit-rent, *i. e.*, jodi, etc., amount of latter to be entered |
| Where no survey has been made and no assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the raiyats to the Inamdar, or the average assessment of similar Government land, should be entered in column 7 | | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Benzi as per Shrotri account of Samavamaya villages for 1831 { 1331-7-9 = 3872-7-3 | | | |
| Deduct levies on jari inams 4-7-0 = 13.109 | | | |
| Balance — — 1326 4 9 = 3858-12-3 | | | |
| Add as per the late Maharaja's Sanad } 41.3.2 = 121-1-— | | | |
| dated in 1831 } | | | |
| | Total 1367-7-11 = 3979-13-3 | | |
| (x) vide the correspondence ending with Mysore Sr. | | | |
| by Commr's parwi No. 5555/247 dated 25th October 1894. | | | |
| | | (Sd) J. P. Grant | |
| | | 22.3.95 Superintendent | |
| | | | Free. |

DOCUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE INAM

| By whom granted and in what year | Written instruments in support of the claim, original sannad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession<br>In this column it should be stated whether the Inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced should be given |
|---|---|
| 10 | 11 |
| | 1. Sannad from His Late Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated 24th December 1829 to the address of Seshachala Mudaliar intimating him the grant of the undermentioned 2 villages in lieu of Belakawady etc, which have been transferred to Ramaswamy Mudaliar as per order of the British Govt. for Constructing a bridge at Sivas and authorising him to enjoy same on Sarvamanya tenure powers of alienation, for the upkeep of Agrahar and other charitable works founded by his grandfather Ramaswamy Mudaliar.<br>The Sannad further authorises the Inamdar to enjoy Sandal trees, maddi, Patanga, Sege, tom toppali, Gidakawal, maravali veakkalu jathi kuta, Sampagchar Hulluhana, Charadaya, magga, manévana, Madune Kutavaly Marga Karaga pade, ale Sunka Ponnu kathi, Kempu nooli, mali, Ichalapyru, Tobacco etc.,<br>villages assd. excluding Inams<br>P F V<br>1. Purigaly with 3 Dakalis 1326-4-9<br>2. Kaggalipura with 3 do 197-8<br>152-2- |

| NAME AND RELATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL GRANTEE AND | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name of original grantee | Name entered in the register prepared by Poornah up to 1810 | Name entered in the accounts subsequent to 1810 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | Jaiu K Pynaish Nil. | H. Sivva Sharm village acct of 1831. Seshachalam Muniali Asli ——— 1 Dakali ——— 3. P. F. V Beiz for village 1304-1-14 Irungada Manga 26-9-11 × 1326-4-9 × This is an error. Jari inam —4-7-0 Kadeem beiz P. F. V 602-5-6 Jaski beiz 723-9-3 1326-4-9 |
| × Deduct Jari Inams —4-7-0 Balance beiz 1326-4-9 | | H. Sivva Sharm Ky-fayet of 1838. Seshachalam Moodi. Parigal village Beiz 1331-1-9 Particulars. Oyer beiz 1304-1-14 Irungada manga 26-9-11 + Baja beiz 1331-1 × |

Remarks

of the

OF SUBSEQUENT AND PRESENT HOLDERS

Particulars regarding present owner If the main has been subdivided, the name, etc, of each sharer should be entered in the columns

| Residence, name and age, etc. | Relation to original grantee or subsequent registered holders | Surviving heirs of the present incumbent | If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Sivasamudram<br>—<br>Ranganatha Swamy<br>+<br>Agrahar etc<br>Manager trustees<br>— | | | |

Division

| LENGTH OF POSSESSION | |
|---|---|
| Abstract of the orders already issued by the Commissioner or the Superintendent of the Division on lapses regarding validity or excess of the Inam. Assistant's opinion and recommendation. | Review by the Special Assistant and confirmation by the Inam Commissioner |
| 19 | 20 |

A. asli Case.

A complete valid grant.

From the Sannad quoted in col: 11 it will be seen that the grant partakes more of the character of Devadaya & Charitable Inams than personal: but the Sannad has so carelessly been drawn up which I shall immediately point out that it can be construed to meet both objects to suit time and circumstances the grant cannot and should not be both Service and personal at one and the same time as it appears to be the case in the present instance. If it is a Service grant the power of alienation conceded to the grantee by the Maharaja should now be withdrawn and be declared that so long as these Devadaya and Charitable institutions are in good order and the Sewak Services from time to time are therein rendered efficiently it is continuable to the grantee's family in hereditary succession. If power of alienation given in the Sannad is to be recognised and admitted, it is to be

Remarks.

GPB—1,000 books of 2 sheets each—9-8-06.

~~recognised and admitted~~ understood that the grantee's family can alienate the property to any individual with the Conditions of the grant.

3. The Agrahar is in existence but it is not inhabited owing to the unhealthiness of the locality. The agrahardars, it appears, are located at Belakavadi and go to Srirangapattanam whenever their Services are required. This may be allowed, but the Jagirdar should keep the Agrahar in good order. He has been written to on the Subject.

4. The grantee is allowed to enjoy Sandal and date trees together with other items, but no mention of Abkary item is made therein, hence it is to be ~~returned~~ reserved. The grantee should not levy petty taxes which have since been abolished in all Govt. villages

5. A valuation Survey is wanted.

6. This grant is Subject to all local Cesses which may be imposed from time to time by order of the local Govt.

7. There is an application in this office from the Jahagirdar bearing this office Regr No. 181 of 1879 Stating that until 1857 the irrigation work of this Jageer was repaired by Govt; that ever since the work having been neglected or rather not repaired he has Sustained a heavy loss; that the present revenue of the grant is hardly Sufficient to meet the Charitable expenses for which it was granted. Consequently he lays out more money from his pocket for the

purpose, and that therefore requests that as before the irrigation work may be repaired at the Government expenses.

8. The agent of the Jahageerdar was ordered to produce all the correspondence connected with the irrigation work in order to note on the Register how the question was decided by the authorities, and he failed to do so and the Jageerdar was accordingly informed that as ~~well~~ all the papers were not produced by his agent as desired by me the point about the repair of the irrigation work in the jageer could not be noted on the Register.

| | Name of the village. | Description of land. | Extent | Benick | Whether Jari or Jaghy. | Jodi | Proportionate grant | Case No. | R.S.No. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A. Rungal Sm. | – | – | 3858-12-5 | Jari | – | – | 1 | 184 | |
| 2 | B. Kaggali-puna Sm. | – | – | 575-6-8 | –do– | – | – | 1 | 198 | |
| | Total | — | 4434-3-1 | | | | | | | |

9. A and B are to be confirmed free. Rule D 1.7.D

Camp Mysore,
29 September 1879.

(Sd) Syed Nasaudeen
Assistant.

Note:–

A. Independent Inams 3 viz..

1 Devasaya — 1
2. Personal — 1
3. Jodi — — 1

B. Items enjoyed.

1 Land Revenue
2. Mohatarfa
3. Date Trees
4 Areca.
5. Jungle.
6. Sayer.

Statistics.

1 Adi village

2 Dakalis 3 Attiki Melam, Hindi, Kodangi Mole + Theinna Ayungan Doddi } 3

3 Dewastans 5

4 Tope 1

5 Kuttes 10

6 Wells 13

7. Houses 230

8. Population.

| men | Boys | women | Girls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 282 | 147 | 286 | 146 | } 861 |

9 Cattle 688.

D Boundaries are to be fixed by the S Department

(Sd) Syed Nasamdeen
Assistant

29.9.79.

1. I have examined the Sannad, in which the full powers of alienation are clearly conveyed We cannot now rescind those powers but their exercise will of course be contingent on the due maintenance of the temple & chattrams, for which the grant had been made.
2. Confirmed free, but subject to all Local Funds and Irrigation cesses
3. The items of Sandal Sayer and Toddy are conceded as per the Sannad.
4. The item of Arrack is reserved.
5. All Forest rights are also conceded in the Sannad.
6. Copies of paras 7 and 8 of the Assistants' remarks, relative to the repairs of Irrigation works by the Govt, will be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for consideration and disposal
7. A Val Survey is desired

(Sd) R. A. Cole
Superintendent

3 June 1880.

8. The Sannad to be returned in a registered Cover.

(Sd) R. A. Cole
Superintendent

3.6.80.

9 Revised as per the Govt Proc No 14223-3/P7
100-93 dated 17th February 94
10 vide also the detailed Survey Statement
received with the Survey Supdt Docket No 434
dated 12 8 95.

Total area & assessment
for 2 villages

| | | | | A | Q | R | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pungal Sm | 2864 | 21 | 9449 5-0 | 2920 | 22 | 9763-1 | |
| 2 Chukka 'Abbagilu Hanta Sm | 56 | 1 | 313 12-0 | | | | |
| | 2920 | 22 | 9763-1-0 | | | | |

Deduct for 4 minor
Inams — 15-15 37-8

Balance 2905-7 9725

Particulars

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Im cultivable | 60 | 9 23 | 19-12-0 |
| Dry Cultivated | 625. | 0 | 451-4-0 |
| Wet — do | 1599 | 3 | 8897-4-0 |
| Garden — do | 71 | 19 | 367-4-0 |
| Leo Cultivable waste | 0 | 2 | 0-1-0¼ |
| Total | 2905- | 7 | 9725-9-0 |

11 Finally Confirmed free of tax.
(Sd) J.P. Grant
19 1 97 Superintendent

Compared
4 8 98.

"Copy" Govinda Rao
For Superintendent.

Register Sheet No 148

Taluk - Moolawalli

village - Kaggalipura Sm.

Register of Inams in the village of

in the

CLASS, EXTENT AND VALUE OF INAM

| Number of case or entire holding and number in this village | General class to which the Inam belongs | Survey No and name of field or fields comprised in the grant<br>Dry wet or garden | Extent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Local measure<br>Even where the local measure is in acres, guntas, and annas, it is to be entered in this column | Measure in acres and their fractions in decimals |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Devadaya | — | — | |

Sammat of in the Taluk of

DESCRIPTION, TENURE AND

| Old assessment | Survey assessment | Description of Inam | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Where no survey has been made and no assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the raiyats to the Inamdar, or the average assessment of similar Government land, should be entered in column 7 | | If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, etc., whether they are efficiently kept up<br>Hereditary or for life | Whether free of tax, etc., or liable to quit-rent, i. e., jodi, etc., amount of latter to be entered |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | ✓ | / | Free. |

Benis on per Huzur account of Sarvamanya village for 1831

198-2-0 = 576-9-3
- 1891

Deduct Benis on Jari inams - 0·4·0 = 1 2·7

Balance - 197-8-0 = 575-6-8

in the District

DOCUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE INAM

| By whom granted and in what year | Written instruments in support of the claim, original sannad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession<br><br>In this column it should be stated whether the Inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced or lost, etc., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced should be given |
|---|---|
| 10 | 11 |
| | vide usual Case for Sannad's purport. |

of

| NAME AND RELATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL GRANTEE AND | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name of original grantee | Name entered in the register prepared by Poorniah up to 1810 | Name entered in the accounts subsequent to 1810 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 |
| — | Talook Pymaish nie. | H Siwa Inam account of 1831<br>Seshachalum Mu-<br>Lenguhalle Ble — 1<br>Dakah ——— 3<br>P 7 0<br>Beriz — 198-2-0<br>Particulars<br>Dyan beriz 1891—0<br>Jash — 9-1—0<br>198-2—0<br>Deduct jan Inams } 0-4-0<br>Balance 197-8-0<br>Do of 1838<br>as above. |

of the

OI SUBSEQULNI AND PRLSENT HOLDERS

| Particulars regarding present owner | | If the inam has been subdivided, the name, etc, of each sharer should be entered in the columns | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residence, name and age, etc | Relation to original grantee or subsequent registered holders | Surviving heirs of the present incumbent | If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Sivasamudram<br>—<br>Ranganatha Swami<br>and<br>Agrahar etc,<br>—<br>Manager Protem | — | — | — |

Division

| LENGTH OF POSSESSION | |
|---|---|
| Abstract of the orders already issued by the Commissioner or the Superintendent of the Division on lapses regarding validity or excess of the Inam Assistant's opinion and recommendation | Review by the Special Assistant and confirmation by the Inam Commissioner |
| 19 | 20 |

1. Dakali B in Atti A No. 1 of Sarva Inam Pungali village in Register Sheet No 184

2 To be confirmed free Rate.

3. Vide Atti case for other remarks

(Sd) Syed Nasaruddin
Assistant

31.3.79

Note —

A. Independent Inams 1 of Inté

B. Items enjoyed

1. Land Revenue.
2. Mohatarfa
3. Amroj
4. Sharab & Sendi
5. Sayer

C Statistics

1. Atti village — 1
2. Dakali Honnaga - Lalli Sokkle - for the other 2 mentions in the account names nil — 3 and not in existence.

3. Kutte — 5
4 Pot wells — 2
5 Devastans - 6
6 Houses — 150
7 Population 674
men boys women girls
218 126 213 117
8 Cattle — 1376

Boundaries are to be fixed by the Survey Dept

(Sd) Syed Nasaruddin
Assistant

31 3 79

GPB—1 000 books of 2 sheets each—9-8-06

Review by the Special Assistant and Confirmation by the Inam Commissioner

1 Confirmed free of tax subject to the decision in Asli Case for orders on all other points (Sd) R A Cole 3.6.80 Superintendent

2 Revised as per the Govt Proc No 14223 S/ P 7 100-93 dated 17th February 1894

3. vide the detailed Survey Statement received with the Survey Supt's docket No 436 of 12 8 96

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total area & assessment | 1202 18 | 608 5-0 | |
| Deduct for a mosque & Inam | 33 9 | 17-8-0 | |
| Balance | 1169 9 | 590-13-0 | |

Particulars

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uncultivable Dry | — | 199.1 | 3-0-6 |
| cultivated | — | 947 3 | 562-12-0 |
| cultivable (waste) Garden | — | 12 22 | 1-9-0 ¼ Annas |
| cultivated | — | 10. 23 | 23 8-0 |
| Total | | 1169 9 | 590-13-0 |

4 Finally confirmed free of tax

(Sd) J P Grant
Superintendent

19 1 97

Compared
6.8.98

"Copy" J Srinivasan
for Superintendent.